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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, JANUARY 14, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[*Concluded.*]

TO vindicate the character of a government already brought, by the imbecility of its administration, to the verge of universal contempt, the message comes now to "recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to "place our sea-port towns out of the danger of insult."

Between gentlemen who entertain high notions of honor, insult is indeed a dangerous thing. How it may affect sea-port towns, we leave to the decision of connoisseurs in politeness.

"In the mean time you will consider "whether it would not be expedient, for a "state of peace as well as of war, so to or-"ganize *or class* the militia, as would "enable us on any sudden emergency, to "call for the younger portions, unincum-"bered with the old and those having fam-"ilies. Upwards of three hundred thou-"sand able bodied men, between the age "of eighteen and twenty-six years, *which* "the last census shows we may now count "within our limits, will furnish a compe-"tent number for offence or defence in "any point where they may be wanted, "and will give time for raising regular "forces after the necessity of them shall "become certain; and the reducing to the "early period of life all its active service "cannot but be desirable to our young-"er citizens of the present as well as fu-"ture times, inasmuch as it engages to "them in more advanced age a quiet and "undisturbed repose in the bosom of their "families."

In the former of these sentences we observe several improprieties. The most considerable lies in the verb *would enable;* which is preceded by no nominative case. This sort of deviation from the regularity of correct style, frequently occurs in the message. It seems here to have been adopted with a view to avoid an ungraceful multiplication of infinitives. But the writer had better mutilated sound than syntax. In shunning Scylla he has run upon Charybdis.—The latter sentence, from the circumstance of its being divided in the middle, resembles a mammoth with a broken back. It is much worse than the other. Indeed, a more faulty sentence can hardly be found in the whole compass of the message. It is gross and unwieldy; perplexed with crowded circumstances; without unity and without strength. The relative, *which*, has no proper antecedent. The phrase, *after the necessity of them shall become certain*, required the verb to be put in the second future tense. But it is vain to distinguish parts, where the whole is incorrigible.

As to the projected scheme of defending the country exclusively by the young and undisciplined part of our militia; its policy is not very apparent. The only argument by which it is supported, is substantially this: "An early employment in military "life cannot but be desirable to our young-"er citizens, inasmuch as it engages to "them in more advanced age a quiet and "undisturbed repose in the bosom of their "families."

Surely "our younger citizens" will require no extraordinary acuteness of discernment, to discover the futility if not the fraud of such an argument. How does the proposed arrangement promise to engage to them, in advanced age, *repose in the bosom of their families?* Is it not calculated to rob them continually of the society of their children? What, then, but a profane affectation of tenderness, is all this preaching about *repose* in the bosom of families? In how many instances has that *repose* been destroyed by the man, whose sensibility is now wounded with the anticipation of its destruction? The honest pride of Americans, will never suffer them to deserve the reproach, which the introduction of this new and outlandish regulation would reflect upon them. Where is the father so unworthy of the name, so destitute of every noble virtue, that he could slumber in the arms of domestic security while his sons should be fighting the battles of their country?—But perhaps Mr. Jefferson is not a father.

Making no apology for this digression, we return to the consideration of style. It has been already hinted, that the message is not destitute of *poetical* embellishments; and however pointedly we condemn the prose, we are still at liberty to admire the poetry. The message, it is true, has not all the parts of a regular poem. But it is distinguished in many places, for a certain brilliancy and vivacity of expression, which very much enliven its descriptions and redound not a little to the praise of its author. Observe, for example, the following animated picture. It is a description of the unwarrantable piracies of 'private armed vessels,' by which, the president finely observes, "our coasts have been infested and *harbours watched;*" and thus he describes the conduct of those wicked vessels. "They have captured in "the very entrance of our harbours as "well as on the high seas, not only the "vessels of our friends coming to trade "with us, but our own also. They have "carried them off *under pretence of* "*legal adjudication; but not daring* "*to approach a court of justice, they* "*have plundered and sunk them by the* "*way, in obscure places, where no* "*evidence could arise against them, mal-*

" *treated the crews, and abandoned them* " *in boats, in the open ſea, or on deſert* " *ſhores, without food or covering.*"

Reader, is not this an elegant piece of rhetorical painting? It is an inſtance of what is called the *ſtride ad libitum* into the flowery field of figurative philoſophy. What could be more lively and picturesque? The veſſels themſelves ſeem to be brought before our eyes; and we imagine we actually ſee them, ſtanding aloof from *courts of juſtice, maltreating the crews,* and " committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commiſſions." In ſhort, the beauties of this paſſage are too many and too complex to admit of an analyſis.

The Meſſage has ſtill another meritorious trait in its character. Tho' no where remarkably profound, and tho' for the moſt part lame in its execution, it poſſeſſes, nevertheleſs, amidſt all its blemiſhes, a degree of that oblique inſinuating boldneſs of language, which is no leſs honorable to Mr. Jefferſon for its having ſometimes graced the ſpeeches of cowards. A ſingle ſpecimen will demonſtrate the pertinancy of this criticiſm: " We ought ſtill *to hope* " that time and a *more correct eſtimate of* " *intereſt* as well as of character will pro- " duce the juſtice we are *bound to expect.* " But ſhould any nation *deceive itſelf by* " *falſe calculations,* and diſappoint that " expectation, we muſt join in the un- " profitable conteſt, of trying which par- " ty can do the other the moſt harm."

Now what is this back handed way of defying an enemy but a modeſt way of diſplaying one's courage? But as we cannot applaud with ſincerity, we ſhall notice a few more of its faults, and reſign the Meſſage to the guardianſhip of its proper keepers: where, doubtleſs, it will long enjoy, in the boſom of a charitable fraternity, " a quiet and undiſturbed repoſe."

" An immediate prohibition of the ex- " portation of arms and ammunition is alſo " ſubmitted to your determination."

The expediency of ſuch a prohibition might well be ſubmitted to the determination of congreſs, but not the prohibition itſelf.

" Inroads have been recently made into " the territories of Orleans and the Miſſi- " ſippi, our citizens have been ſeized and " their property plundered in the very " parts of the former, which had been ac- " tually delivered up by Spain, and this by " the regular officers and ſoldiers of that " government."

How is this ſentence to be conſtrued? Have our citizens been ſeized and robbed by the officers and ſoldiers of the Spaniſh government? Or does the Preſident mean to be underſtood, that our citizens have been ſeized and their property plundered, by unknown perſons, in the particular parts of territory, which had been delivered up by the agents of that government? I may challenge any democrat to aſſign his reaſons for a definitive anſwer to theſe queſtions. Conjectures, plauſible, indeed, may be framed. But no certainty is deducible from language ſo equivocal. It is impoſſible to determine, from this part of the Meſſage, whether the conduct of the Spaniſh officers and ſoldiers has been juſtifiable or not: Unleſs, to amuſe the viſionary with fancied ſcenes of Louiſianian happineſs, we admit an abſurd hypotheſis, that Spain is bound to extend ſecurity to the perſons and property of American citizens, within the territories of Orleans and the Miſſiſippi againſt evils and accidents, from which the inhabitants of no other ſpot on the globe can ever be exempted.

Such are a few of the grammatical abſurdities, which diſfigure a performance admired for its literary merit.

Editor's Closet.

VIRGINIA POLITICKS.

AFTER witneſſing the ſalutary conſequences of the late democratic diſſentions in this ſtate and Pennſylvania, the reader will not be ſurprized if we rejoice at the manifeſtation of the ſame ſpirit of diſunion in the *ancient dominion.* Of Virginia we had hitherto but ſmall hopes. The democrats of that ſtate, we ſuppoſed, had a common object in view, more dear to them than the mere attainment of *ſtate offices.* But, probably, deſpairing of ſucceſs in the plan of ſubjugating the United States, and thereby obtaining the plunder (of offices) they have patriotically "*joined in the unprofitable conteſt of trying which can do the other the moſt harm*" at home. They have their *violent* and their *moderate* parties, and the latter, as in this ſtate and Pennſylvania, has gained the aſcendancy.

The following minute account of the manner in which hoſtilities commenced, is copied from the *Norfolk Ledger,* where it appears in the form of a letter from Richmond:—

" It has been long foreſeen and foretold by men of obſervation that the Jacobins of Virginia, would be overthrown; and that common ſenſe and moderation would once more take the helm. The Legiſlature have been in ſeſſion juſt ſix days, during that time two events have happened which fully verify the accuracy of the prediction as will be preſently explained.

" A few weeks ago a vacancy happened among the Judges of the General Court by the death of Judge Jones. According to the conſtitution of the ſtate the Executive council are authorized to fill the vacancy, to be approved or not as the enſuing Legiſlature think proper. Upon this occaſion, the executive, altho' there was no neceſſity, and within three days after the death of Mr. Jones was known, filled the vacancy by appointing Mr. Creed Taylor, the Speaker of the Senate. They did not allow time for other gentlemen to become candidates, or even to know that there was a vacancy. The Seſſion of Aſſembly was ſo near at hand, that nobody, except the council, did even ſuſpect that ſuch a ſcheme was in agitation. Mr. Taylor immediately qualified as Judge, and of courſe vacated his ſeat in the Senate.

" It has been for ſome time conſidered, that this gentleman held the firſt rank among the democratic party, he was always foremoſt in all the violent meaſures which were openly avowed, or which were engendered in midnight caucuſſes: and beſides this his general demeanor and perſonal deportment were not only unexceptionable, but were calculated to render him an object of public favor.

" But notwithſtanding all theſe advantages the Legiſlature, were not ſatisfied, other candidates appeared, the election was hurried; and it has turned out, that Mr. Taylor has loſt the place. Mr. H. Holmes the Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates was preferred. The oſtenſible cauſe of oppoſition againſt Mr. Taylor, was alledged to be, the haſty appointment of the executive and premature acceptance by himſelf, but it is believed that moſt of thoſe who voted for Holmes, prefer him, becauſe he was more moderate. This was a fatal blow to the Dantonians: but as the reaſons juſt alledged were the pretended grounds, the true motive was not aſſigned, nor indeed would it be prudent to do ſo; becauſe, altho' it is believed, that three fourths of the leading men, and nine tenths of the people, are anti jacobinical, yet no man who wiſhes to eſcape a public inſult, or challenge, or to retain his uſefulneſs, will confeſs either what he feels, knows or believes.

" The Dantonians clearly foreſee, if moderation ſhould once become the order of the day, that their proſpects will be forever blighted, and they would if they could, eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of terror.

" The next ſubject alluded to, is the election of Governor. The conſtitutional

term of the venerable, virtuous and truly amiable Page, has expired, ſo that a new man was to be found. At the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, the Dantonians, organized their forces and prepared for the queſtion. Mr. Alexander M'Rea, the perſon whom they ſelected had for many years done his beſt to promote the cauſe of democracy.—He was a member of the executive council, and as often as he had an opportunity, and frequently when he had none, he made a tremendous diſplay of vociferating talents; uſing a coarſe expreſſion, Mr. M'Rea, in all things neceſſary to promote the views of the party, was "up to the hub." The extraordinary merits of this perſon have been blazoned in all the terms of hyperbole, and enforced in the language of the ſtrongeſt exaggeration; and, although every body knew that he had no poſſible pretenſions to ſuch elevation, yet no body choſe to embroil themſelves in a quarrel, where no ſervice could be rendered, and therefore, the real attributes of this man have been ſo completely miſrepreſented that no body could recogniſe the real and the imaginary character as applying to the ſame perſon.

"As ſoon as the Legiſlature met, a caucus was called, and the Dantonians finding that there would be an oppoſition, determined to loſe no time. Mr. M'Rea was waited upon in form and humbly ſolicited to take upon himſelf the arduous duties of Chief Magiſtrate; to which, with great democratic humility, he conſented: all this was mummery. The faction knew, that reaſon, virtue, and moderation, were gaining rapid ground, and that the mingling of ſentiments among the members would ſoon teach the advocates for theſe attributes that they were not only the moſt worthy, but the moſt numerous. The election, contrary to all former precedents, was haſtened, and reſolutions paſſed both houſes, that the election ſhould be on Saturday the ſixth day after the meeting. This was quick work; but the faction ſaw their danger and would not conſent to delay.

"It was generally believed that Mr. Richard Brent would be a candidate and a little time was granted to know the ſentiments of that gentleman, he refuſed; and then the friends of moderation had but little time to ſelect another. On Friday, the day preceding the election Mr. William H. Cabell was prevailed upon to become a candidate; until then nobody had heard his name mentioned, as a fit perſon to fill the office. He is not a man who ever did, or will, court public or private favor, by other means than an honorable diſcharge of his political and ſocial duties; and conſidering all the pre-arrangements, he deſerves great credit, for ſuffering himſelf to be expoſed to the humility of a defeat, ſo probable to happen. Under all theſe diſadvantageous circumſtances, he has ſucceeded, and tho' the majority is ſmall, yet the conſequences are important.

Among the Dantonians there are not many who have been active. A great portion are no more than automata, and as ſoon as they find which way the current ſets, 'tis likely that they will, without acknowledging it, gently ſlide in, glide along, and ſay, La! *how we apples ſwim.*

"Although Mr. Cabell has manifeſted the moſt ſteady, unſhaken courſe of politicks, and in all things has given aid and countenance to the adminiſtration and political courſe of Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Madiſon, yet as ſoon as he appeared as a candidate, the Dantonians immediately raiſed a yell, inſinuated that he was a deſerter, and had either joined the federaliſts, or the tertium-quids. This is the way in which heretofore they have, endeavored to awe and ſilence the voices of many others, who condemned the ſyſtem of violence which had been organized, and whoſe ſouls panted for the union and tranquility of their fellow citizens.

Thus far the Norfolk Ledger: But from an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, a paper devoted to the Dantonian (Jefferſonian, or violent) party, it appears, that in a *third* conteſt, the *moderates* have again been victorious. The conſtitution of Virginia declares, that "two members of the executive council ſhall be removed by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the next three years." At their late ſeſſion, the legiſlature proceeded to perform this duty; and, after a cloſe conteſt, removed Dr. William Fouſhee, and William Brockenbrough, both of them belonging to the violent faction, as will be ſeen by the following remarks of the *Enquirer*:—

"It is not our wiſh to make any comment upon that clauſe in the conſtitution, which every three years dooms the Legiſlature of the ſtate to the painful office of immolating two of the executive council. By ſome politicians, it may be regarded as a wanton, and unneceſſary ſacrifice of *private* feeling: whilſt it may be applauded by others from its tendency to ſecure the reſponſibility of the officer, and to introduce a rotation in office. Still farther is it from our wiſh, to compare together the qualifications of those councillors who have been retained and those who are rejected, or to impeach the motives of the majority, who preſided over the "fatal urn." May we not, however, be permitted to regret the deſtiny of thoſe, who have been excluded? to expreſs our veneration for the ſervices which they have rendered, and the capacities which they poſſeſs? and to avow, in the independent language of truth, that two of the ableſt members of the council, have ſuffered the ſentence of oſtraciſm? Men who have deſerved well of their country: men who have amply rewarded her for the favours which ſhe has conferred upon them; men whoſe anxiety to promote her welfare is ſtill unabated, *may* experience diſappointment, but it is the part of every indenendent man to do juſtice to their merits."

Botheriſm!

A writer in the *Enquirer*, with much humour, recommends to the third party of Virginia, to adopt the term *botherism*, instead of *moderism*. He says, when the party is spoken of collectively, they may be called *the botherists*—and when their works and operations are alluded to, nothing would be more proper than—*botheration!*

EXTRACT *of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city.*

"The only things which have caused much talk, of late, in this place, are the letter of Mr. *Southwick* to Mr. *Mitchell*, and the New-Year verses of the carrier of the *Albany Centinel* to its patrons. The former is of ſo extraordinary a nature, that ſome ſuppoſe that Mr. Southwick is partially deranged; for my own part, though it is usual for those crazy to imagine themselves kings, or some great men, yet I see nothing in the publication, but what would naturally arise from merit which has been neglected, and ſuffered to pine, by those in whoſe favor, the greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful exertions have been made. If Mr. Southwick was the great mean of raiſing the *Livingston* family, and they have not paid their bills for printing, I think there was reaſon of complaint. The witneſſes appealed to in this case, are Meſſieurs *Taylor* and *Merchant*; both of whom, by their ſilence, confirm Mr. Southwick's account.

"The New-Year verſes have excited, as I am informed, much irritation. One gentleman has had one eye ſhut, and his fiſt cocked ever ſince. I know not who was the writer; nor have I a copy to ſend you. You will probably ſee them; and I believe, will agree with me, that they diſcover a genius which will in time rival *Butler*, *Trumbull* and *Feſſenden*. They bear evident marks of haſte. I think the parts reſpecting the *pugilation*, and the merits of Mr. Southwick, to be the beſt; and I find this to be the general opinion.

"I excuſe, in my own mind, a reference to Mr. Southwick, only on account of his ſpeaking the language of Mr. Taylor (the *ſum total* of republicanism in these northern climes) and perhaps encouraged by him, as to the publication. The prevailing ſentiment is, that Mr. *Taylor* and Mr. *Merchant* will not come forward with any denial of the facts which Mr. Southwick has ſtated. There is a ſentiment too, that Mr. *Clinton* will take the lead of Mr. *Nicholas* in the Senate, to which I cannot ſubſcribe. You know how much I rely on the energy of "*the men in the woods*," notwithſtanding the long arms, large fiſt and pugiliſtic art of Mr. T——."

Poughkeepſie Journal.

The eſtabliſhment of the *Poughkeepſie Journal and Conſtitutional Republican*, has been purchaſed by Meſſrs. BOWMAN and POTTER (two young gentlemen of whom report ſpeaks favorably) in whoſe names it is now publiſhed. From the tone and ſtyle of their introductory addreſs, we anticipate in the Journal, an able and ſpirited advocate of ſound principles.

Agricultural.

[It has become a custom in Rhode-Island, to publish annual reports like the following. We approve the plan, and recommend it to the farmers of other states. Edit Bal.]

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Agricultural Report for the State of Rhode-Island, Anno 1805.

LAST winter was the fevereſt known for many years. The ſnow fell in väſt quantities and remained on the ground till February, when the mild weather we had, carried it off gradually without rain. Never was a finer opening of the Spring. We had fair, dry, pleaſant weather until toward the beginning of June, when we had plenty of ſoaking rains. From that time till late in the fall we had not ſufficient rain to wet the ground to the depth of ſix inches; conſequently we have been ſufferers by the dry weather.

Hay. The crop was tolerably good, and well made. Corn fodder is alſo good, as well as the oats; but as the ſeed was almoſt entirely cut off during great part of the ſummer—and many people began to fodder early—forage will be ſcarce this winter. Pumpkins, which were formerly a conſiderable article for cattle, have entirely failed.

Rye. The crop extraordinary plenty, and good.

Corn was miſerably cut off by the dry weather—but the ſhowers recovered it in ſome places, and there is a tolerable crop; in ſome ſpots it was extraordinary good, in others it has failed totally. The general opinion ſeems to be that there is not more than half a crop; but I believe the produce is not much ſhort of what it was laſt year—ſay, two thirds of a crop. The huſks were thin and the ears remarkably well filled out, which made a conſiderable difference between this year's corn and that of the cooler ſummers. The harveſt was finiſhed near a month earlier than uſual.

Potatoes have ſuffered more than corn. —They do not average half a crop.

Flax. Crop middling—the ſeed very good.

Apples. The crop has almoſt totally failed in many places. There was a fine appearance of a crop in the ſpring—but the fruit was deſtroyed.

Peaches. A tolerable crop. Watermelons were abundant, and good Pears, Cherries, Plumbs, &c. ſcarce.

Vegetables have ſuffered much from the dry weather.

Tobacco. The crop middling—but the quality good.

This year has been by no means favorable to the farmers, particularly toward the ſea coaſt; indeed the dry weather extended far into the interior part of the country. But farmers, who cultivate their own lands, are not like merchants who meet with loſſes at ſea. Their land remains entire, and if their crop fails one year, they have only to drink a few mugs of cider the leſs, and hope their labors will be crowned with more ſucceſs another year. The people who ſuffer moſt are thoſe who hire farms, and have nothing but produce wherewith to pay their rent. As theſe farmers ſuffer not by their own imprudence or neglect, but by the diſpenſation of Providence, the land owners will naturally treat them with lenity and indulgence.

A FARMER.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

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Extract from the Miscellaneous Companion, by William Matthews.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

UNLESS a man have particular reaſons, and reaſons of public good, for widely extending his temporal engagements, and eſpecially in the decline of life, it may in general be far better to avoid it. For beſides the great advantage of preſerving his mind the more quiet and eaſy, he will generally be better prepared to educate and guard his children, and aſſiſt them the more eaſily both by precept and example, to commence a ſafe and happy outſet in the world.

Add to this, that by having it in his power to keep his affairs in a regular and connected arrangement, he will feel himſelf ſo much the more like a man prepared for the great, approaching, and inevitable event, which the next moment may end all his labors.

And if we have a due regard to the eaſe of our friends who are to manage and finiſh our affairs after us; or to our own *reputation*, when that alone can be of any avail in our favor, a wiſe man will feel a proportionate care to ſecure, by his provident management, ſuch a chain of important objects.

The conſideration which we naturally feel, at times, for the welfare of our relatives after us, ſhould not lead us into an over-anxious ſolicitude about the quantum of property which we may leave behind us.

A life of indolence on the one hand is, indeed, as bad as a life of the moſt rigid parſimony on the oth But both are to be avoided as ſinfue.l.

The middle way, compatible with calm devotion and thankfulneſs to our God—with benevolence to ſociety, ard the cultivation of right affections in thoſe dependant upon us, is the path of our duty.

All men who tread this path are not to be rich in worldly goods; though all men may become rich in *faith*—which, when exerciſed on the divine providence over all worlds, and all poſſibilities of things, is a ſpecie infinitely finer than gold—it is the currency of heaven—and that by which we may purchaſe an intereſt in the gracious benediction—*Leave thy fatherleſs children, I will keep them alive, and let thy widows truſt in me.*

Curius, who is ſaid to have had no money of his own, was offered a large ſum by the Samnites, but refuſed it, ſaying, "That "he ſaw no glory in having money, but in "commanding them who had it." A ſentiment quite in the character of a brave warrior.

But in the character of a man of peace, let *me* lay down, for myſelf, a different rule: I ſee no glory in having money: true glory conſiſteth in rendering one's ſelf ſuperior to them who have it, in knowledge and virtue.

Communication.

NEW TURNPIKE.

A PETITION is in circulation for a turnpike road, from Hudſon to the line of Maſſachuſetts, beginning at the houſe of E. Gilbert, Eſq. and running eaſt, or on the line of Green-ſtreet, to the Union turnpike road, and from thence eaſt, or as near as may be, to the end—to be 30 feet wide carriage way—the line of aſcent in no one rod to be more than 14 inches—the ſhort hills to be taken down, and the ſhort vallies filled up, that the line of aſcent may not be leſs than ſix rods in length, in any one place; and when the road is impeded by ſnow, two ſled-paths are to be made and kept open as long as the ſnow remains.

Copies of the petition are left for diſtribution at Croſwell's book-ſtore, where thoſe who feel an intereſt in the undertaking are deſired to call for them. Gentlemen living on the rout, will undoubtedly be induced to exert themſelves; as they have no convenient way of getting to market without paying toll; and as the firſt gate on the new road, will be on a footing on account of toll, with the gate on the Columbia turnpike, ſome miles of travel may be ſaved, and the expence not enhanced.

STONE CARRIER.

Congress.

The following are the members who compose the present Congress.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-Hampshire. *Nicholas Gilman, William Plumer.
Massachusetts. John Q. Adams, Timothy Pickering.
Vermont. Stephen R. Bradley, Israel Smith.
Rhode-Island. *James Fenner. Benjamin Howland.
Connecticut. James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracy.
New-York. Samuel L. Mitchell, John Smith.
New-Jersey. John Condit, *Aaron Kitchell.
Pennsylvania. George Logan, Samuel Maclay.
Delaware. James A. Bayard, Samuel White.
Maryland. Samuel Smith, Robert Wright.
Virginia. William B. Giles, Andrew Moore.
Kentucky. *John Adair, *Buckner Thruston.
North-Carolina. David Stone, *James Turner.
South-Carolina. John Gaillard, Thomas Sumpter.
Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, James Jackson.
Tennessee Joseph Anderson, *Daniel Smith.
Ohio. John Smith, Thomas Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES,

Returned to serve in the Ninth Congress of the United States.

New-Hampshire. Silas Betton, Samuel Tenney, *C. Ellis, David Hough, T. W. Thompson.
Massachusetts. Jacob Crowningshield, Richard Cutts, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Joseph B. Varnum, Phanuel Bishop, *Orchard Cooke, *Joseph Barker, Isaiah L. Green, *Barnabas Bidwell, *John Chandler, Peleg Wadsworth, Samuel Taggart, Seth Hastings, *Josiah Quincy, *Willtam Ely, Jeremiah Nelson.
Vermont. Gideon Olin, James Elliot, Martin Chittenden, James Fisk.
Rhode-Island. Nehemiah Knight, Joseph Stanton.
Connecticut. John Cotton Smith, Samuel W. Dana, Joseph Davenport, jun. Benjamin Tallmadge, *Jonathan O. Mosely, *Timothy Pitkin, junior *Lewis B. Sturges.
New-York. *John Blake, jun. *Silas Halsey, Henry W. Livingston, *Josiah Masters, *John Russel, *Peter Sailley, Thomas Sammons, *Martin G. Schuneman, David Thomas, *Uri Tracy, Philip Van Cortland, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Daniel C. Ver Plank, *Eliphalet Wicke, *Nathan Williams, *Gurdon S. Mumford, George Clinton, jun.
New-Jersey. Henry Southard, Ebenezer Elmer, *John Lambert, William Helms, James Sloan, *Ezra Darby.
Pennsylvania. Joseph Clay, Michael Leib, Andrew Gregg, John Rea, David Bard. *Christian Lower, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, *John Hamilton, John Smilie, Jacob Richards, *James Kelly, William Findly, John Pugh, Frederick Conrad, Robert Brown, *Robert Whitehill, *Samuel Smith.
Delaware. *James M. Broom.
Maryland. Joseph H. Nicholson, Nicholas R. Moore, William M'Creery, *Patrick Magruder, Roger Nelson, *Leonard Covington, John Archer, John Campbell, *Charles Goldsborough.
Virginia. Joseph Lewis, jun. John Smith, *John Claiborne, Thomas Newton, jun. John Randolph, Thomas M. Randolph, John Clopton, John Dawson, Alexander Wilson, Matthew Clay, Edwin Gray, Peterson Goodwin, Abram Trigg, Christopher Clark, *John Morrew, John W. Eppes, David Holmes, Walter Jones, Philip R. Thompson, James M. Garnett, *Burwell Basset, John G. Jackson.
Kentucky. George M. Bedenger, Matthew Lyon, Matthew Walton, John Boyle, John Fowler, Thomas Sanford.
North Carolina. Nathaniel Macon, William Blackledge, James Holland, Richard Stanford, Thomas Wynns, Marmaduke Williams, Joseph Winston, Willis Alston, jun. *Thomas Blount, Duncan Mac Farland, Nathaniel Alexander, Thomas Kenan.
South Carolina. *Robert Marion, William Buller, *David R. Williams, *O'Brien Smith, Richard Winn, Levi Casey, Thomas Moore, *Elias Earle.
Georgia. Peter Earle, Joseph Bryan, *——— Spalding, David Meriwether.
Tennessee. George W. Campbell, William Dickson, John Rhea.
Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow.

Those marked (*) thus, are new members.

BALANCE SUMMARY.

Tribute to Eaton.

On examining the debates in the house of representatives, on the question for presenting Mr. Eaton a medal instead of a sword, we find certain passages in the speeches of Clay and Randolph, which are so well calculated to exhibit the spirit and disposition of democrats, that we are induced to extract them for the information of our readers.

Mr. Clay said, that he could not think that the taking such a place as Derne, with the assistance of about a dozen Americans, worthy of so high and honorable a reward as a gold medal.

Mr. Randolph said, that, in such a case as this, to give a reward, such as was only three times voted during the revolutionary war, he could not agree. A medal was voted on the capture of Burgoine at Saratoga; another on the important victory at Yorktown; and a third, upon that sublime occasion, when the commander in chief of our army, after gaining our independence, resigned his commission to congress. There is, continued Mr. Randolph a *pathos* in politicks, as well as in poetry. We may go too far in each—shall we then pass a vote similar to that on those occasions—for a mere scuffle between a handful of Americans and a parcel of half naked barbarians? The expressions of the full approbation of the house would surely be more satisfactory than even the reward now in contemplation, and most fully remunerate the gentleman for his services.

We may go on (said Mr Randolph) voting in this manner without end. We ought to be careful of the public money, and not to vote it away, except upon some very extraordinary occasion. By such honors as this in contemplation, men may fancy themselves a Nero, a Nelson or a ——. They may conceive themselves to have arrived at the *plus ultra* of military atchievements. If as many benefits had been done in Africa (without disrespect to the subject) as my lady Bountiful performed in her household, we could pay no greater honors.

Mr. Randolph said, he regretted on this occasion a difference of opinion—but a protest might perhaps be entered, which some time hereafter, the house might blush to look upon. He was not present when the vote passed for a medal to commodore Truxton—but he knew, that upon that question there was but a small majority. The atchievments however of the commodore, might have been worthy of a medal: for he gained the first naval victory, since we had become a nation—and had the affair now in discussion been similar in importance, he would have been anxious to cover the agent with honor. We may, continued he, lavish our funds without end—for thousands may have displayed equal patriotism. He did not know how the exchequer might be, but his calculations were greatly against it.

Claims.

In the house of representatives, Monday Dec 30, several singular and interesting petitions were presented, which are enumerated in the Gazette U. S. as follows:—

Mr. *Gregg* presented the petition of Edward Fitzpatrick, late a marine on board the Philadelphia frigate under the command of Lieut. Osborne.

The petitioner states a variety of hardships which he suffered whilst in slavery in Tripoli, and the painful sufferings he underwent by the beatings, and whippings he received, from his barbarous overseers. These cruelties, added to scanty, and often unwholesome food, had rendered him incapable of earning his support, and he therefore prayed the bounty of Congress.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Findley* offered the petition of another sufferer, by another barbarian power—Algiers; the name of this petitioner as we caught the word was John Simmons. This unfortunate man, stated that he had been taken prisoner seven times—had been carried to England in the beginning of the revolutionary war, and confined as a rebel—that he escaped several times and was retaken; but on his final escape, he fell into far worse hands—the Algerines, to whom he had long been a slave. These hardships, and old age growing on him, rendered him an object of commisseration—he therefore prayed relief from the house.—Referred to the same committee.

Petition of George H. Lovejoy, was very singular. He states that he was a young man, and entered into the army of the United States, in the year 1801; and that soon afterwards, in an affray, *and in the presence of his commanding officer*, his eyes were pulled out! and he is now totally blind. This unhappy man prayed to be put on the pension list.—Referred to the same committee.

Mr. *Dana* presented the petition of Daniel Edwards, late a sailing master of a small vessel of war, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain. The petitioner states that he volunteerd as one of twelve in number, who made defence at Fort Griswold, near New-London, which was taken by storm by the British; and that nine of his associates were killed, the remainder escaped with wounds. He prayed to be put on the pension list—Referred to the same committee.

Mr. *Nelson* of Massachusetts, presented the petition of L. Coffey, who had been three years a soldier in the same war, in the 3d regiment of light dragoons in the American army, and that when he received his pay, money was greatly depreciated; and praying compensation also.

Petition of Brook Beal, who had lost his certificate, with the like prayer—referred to the same committee.

Mr. *John C. Smith* made a report on the petition of William Breed, jun. for compensation for bringing to the United States the mariners on board the Ulysses. The report being in favor of the petitioner, it was referred to a committee of the whole for tomorrow.

[Finding nothing interesting under the Congressional head, in our late papers, we here close our summary, to make room for a flood of foreign intelligence received by the last mails. Edit. Bal.]

Discoveries.

[The *National Intelligencer* announces, that Mr. JACOB BOULDIN, of Baltimore, on the 14th December presented to the house of representatives of the U. S. his petition, stating that he is the author of the following valuable discoveries; and praying that a sufficient sum from the national fund, may be placed in the hands of the executive for the purpose of making fair experiments therein. Edit. Bal.]

METHODS for conſtructing a machine for taking courſes, diſtances, aſcents, deſcents and true altitudes; for opening and extending inland navigation; for making of ſalt without the uſe of fuel; for conſtructing a cultivating machine; for introducing water into cities, &c. and for guarding buildings againſt the common accidents of fire, and certainly and promptly extinguiſhing the ſame; for conſtructing ſea veſſels and boats in ſuch a manner as to completely prevent them ſpringing leaks or having their buts to ſtart, and alſo for conſtructing an apparatus, whereby perſons might ſave themſelves in moſt caſes, even after the loſs of veſſels, boats, &c.

Communications.

MY opinion is, that Mr. CHEETHAM will not shew himself at Albany this winter. My reasons are, *First*—That he is discouraged by his ill success at the last meeting of the legislature; the bill for the incorporation of the Merchants' bank having been passed, his presence notwithstanding. *Second*—He has powerful friends in the Legislature, of whom I need mention only Mr D—TT C—N and Mr. R. R—D, who know his mind, are equally zealous in the same cause, and with whom a constant communication of sentiments will be held. *Third*—There is reason to believe that a perfect cordiality does not exist between him and the editor of the *Albany Register*; the latter not having published the address of WORTMAN & *Co.* and several other fine pieces which appeared in the *American Citizen*. The attempt at originality by the numbers of "VALERIUS," is considered as an indignity to FABRICIUS (said to be TUNIS WORTMAN) who holds the first pen in the state, and who cut up the Merchants' bank, root and branch. *Fourth*—Mr. CHEETHAM does not stand fair with his EXCELLENCY the Governor, having, either by his own wit, or by the advice of his employers, devised some tales which he finds now not to be authentic, and of which he seems to have so much grace, of late, as to be ashamed. *Fifth*—A fear lest "*the men in the woods*" should curry his hide may deter him. Though Mr. CHEETHAM is as stout and muscular a man as any who can strip for the ring, or the W—g P—t in Manchester, in Old-England, yet he is out of the practice, and may not choose to venture his buff. The pugilistic art is not unknown in the United States, Mr. PURDY himself having taken a lesson. These are the reasons which bring me over to the opinion, that Mr. CHEETHAM will not make his appearance at Albany, during the sitting of the Legislature.

A DELIBERATE MAN.

SOME of the members of the Legislature inclining to shoot with *pistols* on certain occasions, "*the men in the woods*" may think it expedient to bring their *rifles* along with them. It is not seen why shooting well with a rifle, should not advance a man to office, equally with a pistol. D.

IN case Capt. CHEETHAM should appear in person, this winter, to dictate to the Legislature, and to spy out what dinners are made, it would be well if one of the cooks would pin a dish clout to his tail.

Z.

THE late letter of Mr. SOUTHWICK to Mr. MITCHELL clearly unfolds the temper of the CLINTONS towards the LIVINGSTONS. Mr. SOUTHWICK, having been the principal man (as we hear from himself) in all the political transactions for several years past, and having an opportunity to consult with Messrs. TAYLOR and MERCHANT, speaks the sentiments of his party. The latter gentlemen are boldly called upon as witnesses.

Q.

To Correspondents.

"A. Z."—entitled to a place.

We regret that JUBA's "*important matter*," was received too late for this paper.

Hudson, *January* 14.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

On Sunday, the 17th of Nov. last, divine service was performed at New Orleans, by the Rev. PHILANDER CHASE, (late of Poughkeepsie, in this state) to a very crouded congregation. This is said to have been the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in New-Orleans. A church had been established and a vestry chosen on the Saturday preceding.

A German Artist in Philadelphia has executed a medal of Gen. WASHINGTON, and is now exhibiting proof impressions in gold and silver—the first to cost 50 dols. the latter, 5 dols.

A patient in the Philadelphia hospital, lately had a *wen* extracted from his cheek and neck, which projected from his cheek and neck 7 1-2 inches—measured, in circumference 25 1-2 inches, and weighed 7 pounds.

The Custom House in Norfolk was lately broke into, and an iron chest, containing 800 dollars, stolen.

At a late entertainment given by the gentlemen of Philadelphia, to Gen. Eaton and Capt. Decatur, the following *pointed* toast was drank:—

Gen. Eaton's Medal—May it not be made of *Clay*.

Spanish Affairs.

A capt. Rogers, lately arrived at Gloucester, Cape-Ann, from Lisbon, reports, that Mr. Pinckney had succeeded in settling all the differences between Spain and the U. States, in a manner, highly honorable and advantageous to the latter. Had captain Rogers concluded his report here, he might have been believed; but unluckily, he has added a story concerning the fate of the combined fleet in the late engagement, which the official accounts contradict—he says, that five ships only were lost in the action, and that the remainder drifted into Cadiz.—Adding *this* and *that* together, we think that all the information is *fabricated*.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Received at the office of the *New-York Evening Post* by the British Packet Manchester, in 44 days from Falmouth.

The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Nov. 11, furnishes the details of another naval action, in which, as usual, the British squadron came off victorious. In the following letter, to lord Cornwallis, Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Sir R. J. Strachan, tells his own story in his own way:—

Caesar, West of Rochefort, 264 miles,
November 4, 1805.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, working to Westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin, we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly: and immediately bore away in the Caesar, for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line a breast, closely formed, but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails. the Hero, Courageux, Æolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; & the Phoenix spoke me at night. I found the active Officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita, in leading us up to the enemy. At day light we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phoenix. A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendered till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and the frigates and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

The English line consisted of the Caesar of 80 guns—Hero, 74—Courageaux, 74—Namur, 74—and three frigates.

The French line of the Formidable of 80 guns--Duguay Trouin, 74--Mont Blanc, 74--Scipion, 74--These were the four ships that made their escape in the early part of the action off Cape Trafalgar, and were perfectly unhurt, until they met with Admiral Strachan. Their cowardice, however, secured them but a short respite. They escaped Nelson and Collingwood on the 21st October, to fall into the hands of Strachan on the 4th of November. When compelled to fight, they fought bravely. Their flags were not struck, until further resistance would have been worse than madness.—The Duguay Trouin and Scipion were totally dismasted—the Formidable and Mont Blanc had only their foremasts standing. The Mont Blanc had 63 killed and 96 wounded. The Scipion 111 killed and wounded. The French Admiral, Dumanoir, wounded; and the captain of the Duguay Tronin killed.—The English had but 24 killed, and 111 wounded.

The four prizes had arrived at Falmouth before the packet came away.

The king has ordered the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to the British navy. The red flag had been discontinued till this time, ever since the famous atchievments of the Dutch in the Medway, in the reign of Charles the Second. But the disgrace of that incident (says an English editor) has been a thousand times effaced by the naval glories of the present reign, especially by the unparalelled victory of Trafalgar.

A *Victorious Column* is to be erected to the memory of Lord NELSON. The Prince of Wales has offered five hundred guineas towards its expence. It is said, also, that the government intends to bestow a medal on every individual present in the action of the 21st October—the value, quality and appearance to be the same to every man.

The 4th of December last was ordered to be observed as a general day of Thanksgiving, in England, on account of the late naval successes.

London Paragraphs.

The man who killed Lord Nelson was observed in the act of firing by a Midshipman on the poop of the Victory, who fired at, and killed or wounded him, as he immediately fell down on the quarter deck of the Trinidada.—He had previously shot capt. Adair, and wounded the Signal-Lieutenant, Pasco.

Many of the officers and seamen who have been in several actions say, they were astonished at seeing so large a fleet destroyed in so short a time. The masts and rigging fell over the sides of the enemy's ships with so much rapidity, that it appeared more the effect of machinery than any thing that could have been produced by the force of a cannonade in an engagement.

Important State Paper.

The following Proclamation is a masterly performance. We hardly know which most to admire—the noble and patriotic sentiments which it advances, or the bold and energetic language in which they are expressed.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military atchievments—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a Conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred Treaties, still appear too narrow; he wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruit of exalted civilization, every species of happiness that a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the Sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest: and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised.—He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted for the re-establishment of tranquility, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disposed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we would in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make "any alteration in the new Constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain: no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquility, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his forces—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secret ally the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally in compelling them to surrender after a brave resistance.

"A Proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French Revolution gave birth, was issued in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance: for whatever they venture for the Throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquility, and, for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men for whose prosperity and tranquility I combat, that antient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honor and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things unanimity, and a quick, firm and courageous co operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly & recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of France have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, for the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation."

In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King

FRANCIS Count SAURAU."

Vienna, Oct. 26.

It is now generally understood, that Ulm was treacherously given up by Gen. Mack. It was reported in London on the 14th Nov. that the General had made away with himself, on his way *to* Vienna. The London editor remarks, that if this should be confirmed, it would excite no regret; and he expresses his wish that it had occurred on his way *from* Vienna, to take command of the amy.

Gen. Mack (says a London paper) is universally disowned by all the *Macs* both *Scots* and *Irish*.

The following Prussian State Paper will be read with interest:

STATE PAPER,

Transmitted by the Baron De Hardenberg to M. Duroc and M. De Laforest.

"The king has commanded me to communicate what follows to his Excellency Marshall Duroc, and to M. Laforest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

"His Majesty is uncertain whether he ought to be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, or at the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them. Prussia had declared her neutrality; but adhering to the last to her prior engagements, all the advantages of which henceforth would be in favor of France, she made sacrifices to them, which might have endangered her dearest interests. This invariable integrity, this connection, which, without being in the least degree expensive to France, produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points—how has it been repaid? Justly jealous of that consideration which is no less due to his power than to his quality, the King has read with sensations, which he has in vain endeavoured to suppress, the justificatory dispatch communicated by the French Ambassador to his Cabinet.—A justification is attempted upon the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have been since annulled by the Peace; as if the Emperor ever took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! But ignorance of our intentions is pleaded, as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, so long as the contrary is not stipulated! As if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the Province, and of the Minister of his Majesty to his highness the Elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known, what was by no means necessary; and that I, myself, with the map in my hand, in the conferrence which I had with their Excellencies M. Duroc and M. Laforest, had not declared that no troops whatever should pass through the Margraviates; pointing out to them, at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself, as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction! It has been said, that in matters of such importance, a positive explanation should take place, as if that was a duty incumbent on the power which reposed in confidence on the faith of a principle and not upon that which intended to subvert it. In short a pretext is made of acts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports; and in imputing outrages to the Austrians which they have never committed, the observation of his Majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies. The King could have drawn from the contrast, conclusions more unfavorable respecting the intentions of the Emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his imperial Majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed between him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances; and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to adhere to his engagements. He considers himself at this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time. Thus restored to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety, and the maxims of common justice, the King will not the less evince that he is always animated by the same principles. To see Europe participate in that Peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish: to contribute, by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this great work his active mediation, and his unremitting endeavours, shall be his chief duty. But, impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the King can no longer entrust to other hands than his own the care of Providence for the safety of his people. Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensibly necessary for the protection of the state. Entreating their Excellencies M. Duroc and M. De Laforest, to transmit these observations to his Imperial majesty, I have to assure them of my high consideration.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

"BERLIN, *Oct* 14, 1805."

The latest London accounts state, on the authority of letters from Hamburgh, "that Russia and Prussia have concluded a Treaty of alliance, *offensive* and *defensive*!

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

LIBERTY.

WHEN man received the stamp of grace divine,
And felt from brighter worlds the vital spark
Celestial ardor kindling through his frame;
In being's morn, when smiling angels throng'd
To hail the viceroy of the new-born world,
Of his high origin the noblest proof
And, next to virtue, surest pledge of bliss
Was LIBERTY.
Far be the wish, by pompous praise of man,
By vaunting strain of human dignity
And inborn worth, the dirty garb to wear
Of courtier-patriot, and please the ear
Of thousands, who from conscious lack of worth
By toil acquired, their nakedness would clothe
From Nature's store and steal that dignity,
She once denied. There are, whose liberty
Is, freely roving through the flow'ry walks
Of passion and of sense; whose only aim
Is self-enjoyment and by whom no means,
This end procuring, are unlawful deem'd;
Whose patriotism is ceaseless, ranc'rous war
'Gainst lawful rule and constituted pow'r:
Whose restless spirits, e'er their fancied wrongs
Malignant brooding and their proudest hopes
O'ertopp'd by worth superior, more would joy
To see their country's glory wreck'd and lost
By their misconduct, than by others say'd.
Of rights and privileges much they talk,—
The PEOPLE'S greatness and the PEOPLE'S might:
But chief EQUALITY; the level base,
Where oft philosophy, with seeming strength,
Her airy fabrick of reform has rear'd.
With dazzling splendor shone the novel work
And thousands gaz'd with wonder and delight;
'Till sad Experience, drench'd in tears and blood,
O'er the wide waste of ruin mourning, owns
That man's equality's a madman's dream.
Say! illustrious fav'rite of the muse—
Father of modern song, great MILTON, say!
Did the same fire, which lighten'd on thy soul
And prompted thee to sing the mighty wars
Of heaven and of hell, warm vulgar clay?
Did not some gift, from Nature's choicest store,
Aid thee, O, NEWTON! in thy starry flight
And wing thy rapid glance, diffusing light
Far thro' the mazy depths of wand'ring worlds?
And thou, great WASHINGTON! and, scarcely less
Thy country's boast, immortal HAMILTON!
Was not the patriot flame, that warm'd your hearts,
Too pure, too godlike for a common breast?

Preserve me from the lawless, rude embrace
Of Liberty, that knows of no restraint.
That roves at large, all virtue's tender plants
And Art and Science trampling under foot;
That fair and comely shews to distant eye,
And speaks the language of inviting love;
But holds beneath its venom'd influence
A cold and cheerless waste in nothing rich,
Save rank and noisome weeds, by human gore
Nourished and fed; beneath whose gloomy shade
Lurk reptiles, hateful to the sight of day.

Discordant, too, though in a less degree,
To social life, is Liberty, provok'd
By laws, that vex, but cannot bind her strength.
Who guides with safety, while the ocean smiles,
But drops, when factious storms arise, the helm
And leaves a wreck the ill-constructed bark.
Such was Liberty, when Greece was young.
A Proteus-form, that now with splendor shone
And radiance mild, dispensing gladness 'round;
Now rode majestic o'er the subject wave,
And with an awful and a godlike voice
That shook the proud tiaras of the East,
Bade tyrants tremble 'mid subjected realms
And bow to Valour, nurs'd in Freedom's lap.
Thrice happy, had she always thus appear'd!
But madden'd oft by selfish lust of pow'r
In her admirers, or by innate vice,
She tore asunder ev'ry social bond;
Loos'd faction's blood-hounds, and with torch high rais'd
And frantic yell the direful signal gave
To civil carnage. Oft capricious, too,
And horribly fantastical, she tore
From the Republic's breast her dearest sons,
And, with a phrenzied smile, gave them to death.
Nor aught avail'd it, that the bloody sport
Once o'er, returning reason sooth'd her rage.
Posthumous honors never can recall
The patriot or philosopher to life.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Diversity.

We copy from the Boston Palladium the following extracts from an English Historical Dictionary, published in 1692.

ST. PATRICK,

Surnamed the Great, by Bede, was born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, where, being taken, and sold to Muilne, King of the North parts of Ireland, they put him to keep that Prince's hogs. Being bought off at last, he returned home and studied at Glastonbury; whence after 30 years, he went to Rome, where Pope Celestin consecrated him bishop, and sent him an apostle to convert Ireland. He lived 122 years, and died in 1492.

PERKIN WARBECK,

A young man, born at Tourney, in Flanders, of base lineage, but of a noble countenance and subtle wit. He, by the instructions of the lady Marguerite, sister to king Henry V. attempted several times to obtain the Crown of England by main force. He so well counterfeited the gesture and manner of Richard Duke of York, long before murthered, that the French King allowed him a guard in France, and James king of Scots married him to his neice Katharine Huntly. But at last, he was taken at Taunton, in Somersetshire, brought to London, there arraigned, and hanged at Tyburn, in 1498.

SIR JOHN PEROT,

Was Deputy-Lieutenant of Ireland:—after he had done great services there, was by the malice of his adversaries, arraigned and condemned for the liberty of his tongue against Queen Elizabeth, whom he said was illegitimate. Yet he was not put to death, but died a natural death in the Tower, in 1591. He was a man of goodly personage, stout and choleric, and one might allow a PEROT to talk.

RICHARD NEVIL, EARL OF WARWICK,

Was a hero who made and married Kings and bandied their fortunes at his pleasure; and was himself the cause of a great part of those civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. After the famous battle near Caxton, where 36,776 persons, all of one nation, were killed, and King Henry VI. secured in the Tower, this great earl of Warwick is sent into France, to treat of a marriage for King Edward IV; but in his absence, the King married the Lady Grey, which affront given to his employment, so incensed him, that he riseth against King Edward, and takes him prisoner, and sets up Henry VI. But Edward, making his escape, raised an army, and met Warwick at St. Albans, where was fought a most bloody battle, in which the Earl of Warwick was slain, and his whole army totally routed, on Easter-day, 1471.

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